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of Natural History, I saw in the Imperial Museum at Tokyo the skeleton of a Ziphioid whale belonging to the genus *Berardius*. Upon inquiry it was learned that the skeleton had been secured from a whaling company which conducted operations on the shores of Tokyo Bay.

As it was then too late in the season to permit of a personal visit to the whaling grounds, my friend Mr. M. Matsuzaki, of the Toyo Hogeï Kabushiki Kaisha (Oriental Whaling Co., Ltd.) offered to secure a specimen for the museum. He was able to do so and in 1911 a very complete skeleton reached New York.

This specimen is referable without doubt to *Berardius bairdii* Stejneger, the type locality of which is Bering Island, Bering Sea.

According to Dr. F. W. True,¹ the collection of the National Museum contains three skulls and three skeletons of this rare species, all of which are from Alaska with the exception of one taken at Centerville, California. I do not know that this whale has been recorded in other localities; thus the skeleton in the Tokyo Museum with the one just received in New York extends to Japan the range of both the genus and species.

So far as I have been able to learn the "Tsuchi-kujira," as the Japanese call *Berardius bairdii*, is taken in summer and only in Tokyo Bay, not appearing at other points upon the coast. The other species of this interesting genus, *B. arnouxii* Duvernoy, has been recorded only in the seas about New Zealand.

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ON CITING THE TYPES OF NEW GENERA

At the Boston Zoological Congress the following recommendation was adopted:

To facilitate reference, it is recommended that when an older species is taken as the type of a new genus, its name should be actually combined with the new generic name, in addition to citing it with the old generic name.¹

¹ "An account of the Beaked Whales of the Family Ziphiidae in the Collection of the U. S. National Museum," Bull. 73, 1910, pp. 60, 61.

¹ SCIENCE, October 18, 1907, p. 521.

The point is, that a bibliographer should be able to cite the necessary new binomial for the typical species, from the place where the genus was originally defined. I have never heard any objection to the course suggested, but, presumably through inadvertence, the recommendation is not always followed. A noteworthy instance has just come to hand in Mr. Edmund Heller's interesting paper on new genera of African ungulates.² He does indeed print the combination *Dolichohippus grevyi*, but *Sigmoceros lichtensteini* (Peters), *Beatragus hunteri* (Selater), *Oreodocas fulvorufulus* (Afzelius), *Ammelaphus imperbis* (Blyth) and *Nyala angasi* (Angas), types of their respective genera, are nowhere given their supposedly correct names.

T. D. A. COCKERELL

IN THE INTERESTS OF BETTER SPEAKING

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: Would it be at all worth while, now that the innumerable scientific papers of the midwinter are about to be read, to urge their readers to take a few elementary lessons in elocution before they ascend their platforms? It is difficult to compute to what extent esthetic pleasure, as well as facility of comprehension, would be added to if men of science understood better the art of putting their communications before the public. The main work of the professional elocutionist would be to show the prospective reader how to produce full, clear, rotund chest tones, instead of the thin, clouded, head tones which they too often adopt. If the dozen or so of precious hours that this would take is too much to demand, perhaps the following simple rules might be of some assistance; I am sorry that they are so very elementary, but in point of fact they are rules which are violated by fully one half of those who read:

1. Stand erect, with chest expanded and not contracted.

2. Consult a physician and see that the nasal bones do not obstruct the nasal passages.

² Smithsonian Misc. Coll., November 2, 1912, Vol. 60, No. 8.